

TUR

TUNICK. *n. f.* [tunique, Fr. tunica, Lat.]

1. Part of the Roman dress.

The tunicks of the Romans, which answer to our waist-coats, were without ornaments, and with very short sleeves. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

2. Covering; integument; tunicle.

Lohocks and syrups abate and demulce the hoarseness of a cough, by mollifying the ruggedness of the intern tunick of the gullet. *Harvey on Conf.*

Their fruit is locked up all winter in their gems, and well fenced with neat and close tunicks. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

The drop of the tunica vaginalis is owing to a preternatural discharge of that water continually separating on the internal surface of the tunick. *Sharp.*

TUNICLE. *n. f.* [from tunick.] Cover; integument.

The humours and tunicles are purely transparent, to let in the light and colour unobscured. *Ray.*

One single grain of wheat, barley, or rye, shall contain four or five distinct plants under one common tunicle; a very convincing argument of the providence of God. *Bentley.*

TUNNAGE. *n. f.* [from tun.]

1. Content of a vessel measured by the tun.

The consideration of the riches of the ancients leads to that of their trade, and to enquire into the bulk and tunnage of their shipping. *Arbutnot.*

2. Tax laid on a tun; as to levy tunnage and poundage.

TUNNEL. *n. f.*

1. The shaft of a chimney; the passage for the smoke.

It was a vault ybuilt for great dispende,
With many ranges rear'd along the wall,
And one great chimney, whose long tunnel thence
The smoke forth threw. *Fairy Queen.*

The water being rarified, and by rarification resolved into wind, will force up the smoke, which otherwise might linger in the tunnel, and oftentimes reverse. *Wotton's Arch.*

2. A funnel; a pipe by which liquor is poured into vessels.

For the help of the hearing, make an instrument like a tunnel, the narrow part of the bigness of the hole of the ear, and the broader end much larger. *Bacon.*

3. A net wide at the mouth, and ending in a point, and so resembling a funnel or tunnel.

To TUNNEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To form like a tunnel.

The Phalænæ tribe inhabit the tunnelled, convolved leaves. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

2. To catch in a net.

3. This word is used by Derham for to make net-work; to reticulate.

Some birds not only weave the fibrous parts of vegetables, and curiously tunnel them into nests, but artificially suspend them on the twigs of trees. *Derham.*

TURKEY. *n. f.* [tornus, Ital. thynnus, Lat.] A sea-fish.

Some fish are boiled and preserved fresh in vinegar, as tony and turbot. *Carew.*

TUR. *n. f.* [I know not of what original.] A ram.

This word is yet used in Staffordshire, and in other provinces.

To TUR. *v. n.* To but like a ram.

TURBAN. *n. f.* [A Turkish word.] The cover worn by the Turks on their heads.

TURBANT. *n. f.* [from turban.]

Gates of monarchs
Arch'd are so high, that giants may jet through,
And keep their impious turbants on, without
Good morrow to the sun. *Shakespeare.*

His hat was in the form of a turban, not so huge as the Turkish turbans. *Bacon.*

From utmost Indian isle, Taprobane,
Dusk faces with white filken turbans wreath'd. *Milton.*

I see the Turk nodding with his turban. *Hovell.*

Some for the pride of Turkish courts design'd,
For folded turbans finest Holland bear. *Dryden.*

TURBANED. *adj.* [from turban.] Wearing a turban.

A turban'd Turk
That bent a Venetian, and traduc'd the state,
I took by the throat. *Shakespeare.*

TURBARY. *n. f.* [turbaria, low Lat. from turf.] The right of digging turf.

TURBID. *adj.* [turbidus, Latin.] Thick; muddy; not clear.

Though lees make the liquid turbid, yet they refine the spirit. *Bacon.*

The brazen instruments of death discharge
Horrible flames, and turbid streaming clouds
Of smoke sulphureous, intermix'd with these
Large globous irons fly. *Philips.*

The ordinary springs, which were before clear, fresh, and limpid, become thick and turbid, as long as the earthquake lasts. *Woodw. Nat. Hist.*

TURBIDNESS. *n. f.* [from turbid.] Muddiness; thickness.

TURBINATED. *adj.* [turbatus, Latin.]

1. Twist'd; spiral.

Let mechanism here produce a spiral and turbinated motion of the whole moved body without an external director. *Bentley.*

TUR

2. Among botanists plants are called *turbinate*, as some parts of them resemble, or are of a conical figure. *Derham.*

TURBINATION. *n. f.* [from turbinate.] The art of turning a top.

TURBITH. *n. f.* [turbitus, Latin.] Yellow precipitate.

I sent him twelve grains of turbith mineral, and purg'd it off with a bitter draught. I repeated the turbith once in three days; and the ulcers fell off soon. *Wotton's Surgery.*

TURBOT. *n. f.* [turbot, French and Dutch.] A delicate fish.

Some fish are preserved fresh in vinegar, as turbot. *Carew.*

Of fishes you shall find in arms the whale, the salmon, the turbot. *Flabam.*

Nor oysters of the Lucrine lake
My sober appetite would with, *Dryden.*

Nor to bet.

TURBULENCE. *n. f.* [turbulencia, Fr. turbulencia, Latin.]

1. Tumult; confusion.

I have dream'd
Of bloody turbulences; and this whole night
Hath nothing been but forms of slaughter. *Shakespeare.*

On man, beast, plant, wasteful and turbulent,
Like turbulences in the affairs of men,
Over whose heads they roar, and seem to point;
They oft forebode and threaten ill. *Milton.*

I come to calm thy turbulence of mind,
If reason will resume her sov'reign sway. *Dryden.*

2. Tumultuousness; liableness to confusion.

You think this turbulence of blood,
From stagnating preserves the food,
Which thus fermenting by degrees,
Exalts the spirits, sinks the less. *Swift.*

TURBULENCE. *ad.* [turbulentus, Lat.]

1. Railing agitation; producing commotion.

From the clear milky juice allaying
Thirst, and refresh'd; nor envy'd them the grape,
Whose heads that turbid liquor fills with fumes. *Milton.*

2. Exposed to commotion; liable to agitation.

Calm region once,
And full of peace; now tost, and turbulent! *Milton.*

3. Tumultuous; violent.

What wondrous sort of death has heav'n design'd
For so untam'd, so turbulent a mind? *Dryden.*

Nor need we tell what anxious cares attend
The turbulent birth of wine, nor all the kinds
Of maladies that lead to death's grim cave,
Wrought by intemperance. *Dryden.*

Men of ambitious and turbulent spirits, that were discomfited
with privacy, were allowed to engage in martial of state. *Bacon.*

TURBULENCE. *adv.* [from turbulent.] Turbulently; violently.

TURCISM. *n. f.* [turcismus, low Latin.] The religion of the Turks.

Metaphors I am at Mecca, and hear a piece of turcism
preached to me by one of Mahomet's priests. *Dr. Adams.*

He is condemned immediately, as preferring *Turcism* to Christianity. *Atkins.*

TURCOIS. *n. f.* [turcois, Dutch.] A precious stone.

TURD. *n. f.* [turdus, Saxon.] Excrement.

TURF. *n. f.* [turf, Saxon; turf, Dutch; turf, Swedish.] A clod covered with grass; a part of the surface of the ground.

Where was this lane?
Close by the battle, ditch'd, and wall'd with turf. *Shakespeare.*

Turf and peats are cheap fuels, and last long.

Could that divide you from near ushering guides?
They left me weary on a grassy turf. *Milton.*

Then living turfs upon his body lay.

Each place some monument of thee should bear;
I with green turfs would grateful altars raise. *Dryden.*

Their bucklers ring around,
Their trampling turns the turfs, and shakes the solid ground. *Dryden's Rev.*

The ambassador every morning religiously sifted a turf of
earth dug out of his own native soil, to remind him that all
the day he was to think of his country. *Swift.*

His flock daily crops
Their verdant dinner from the mossy turfs, *Philips.*

Sufficient.

Yet shall thy grave with rising flows be dress'd,
And the green turfs lie lightly on thy breast. *Pope.*

To TURF. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with turf.

The face of the bank next the sea is turfed. *Motiver.*

TURFINES. *n. f.* [from turf.] The state of abounding with turfs.

TURFY. *adj.* [from turf.] Full of turfs.

TURGENT. *adj.* [turgens, Lat.] Swelling; protuberant; tumid.

Where humours are turgent, it is necessary not only to
purge them, but also to strengthen the infected part. *Gen. Test.*

The clusters clear,
White o'er the turgent film the living dew. *Thomson.*

TURGE. *n. f.* [turgens, Lat.]

TUR

TURGE. *n. f.* [turgens, Lat.]

1. The act of swelling; the state of being swollen.

The infant turgescence is not to be taken off, but by medicines of higher natures. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

TURGID. *adj.* [turgidus, Lat.]

1. Swelling; bloated; filling more room than before.

A bladder, moderately fill'd with air, and strongly tied, held near the fire grew turgid and hard; and brought nearer, suddenly broke with a vehement noise. *Boyle.*

The spirits embroil'd with the malignity, and drowned in the blood turgid and tumified by the febrile fermentation, are by phlebotomy relieved. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

Disburthen thou thy sapless wood
Of its rich progeny; the turgid fruit
Abounds with mellow liquor. *Philips.*

Those channels turgid with th' obstructed tide
Stretch their small holes and make their meshes wide. *Blu.*

2. Pompous; tumid; fatuous; vainly magnificent.

Some have a violent and turgid manner of talking and thinking; whatsoever they judge of is with a tincture of this vanity. *Watts's Logic.*

TURGIDITY. *n. f.* [from turgid.] State of being swollen.

The fore-runners of an apoplexy are dulness, slowness of speech, vertigos, weakness, wateryness, and turgidity of the eyes. *Arbutnot on Dist.*

TURKEY. *n. f.* [gallina turcica, Lat.] A large domestic fowl brought from Turkey.

Here he comes swelling like a turkey-cock. *Shakespeare.*

The turkey-cock hath swelling gills, the hen less. *Bacon.*

So speeds the wily fox,
Who lately fill'd the turkey's callow care. *Gay.*

TURKISH. *n. f.* [turques, French, from turkey.] A blue stone numbered among the meaner precious stones, now discovered to be a bone impregnated with cupreous particles.

Those honey bodies found among copper-ores are tinged with green or blue: the turcois stone, as it is commonly filled by lapidaries, is part of a bone so tinged. *Woodward.*

TURKISH. *n. f.* An herb.

TURM. *n. f.* [turme, Lat.] A troop. Not in use.

Legions and cohorts, turns of horse and wings. *Milton.*

TURMERICK. *n. f.* [turmeric, Lat.] An Indian root which makes a yellow dye.

TURMOIL. *n. f.* [derived by Skinner from tremouille, French, a mill-hopper, more probably derived from moil, to labour.] Trouble; disturbance; harassing uneasiness; tumultuous molestation. Little in use.

He seeks, with torment and turmoil,
To force me live and will not let me die. *Spenser.*

There I'll rest, as after much turmoil
A blessed soul doth in elysium. *Shakespeare.*

Blinded greatness ever in turmoil,
Still seeking happy life, makes life a toil. *Daniel.*

Happy when I, from this turmoil set free,
That peaceful and divine assembly see. *Danham.*

To TURMOIL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To harass with commotion. Out of use.

That is not fault of will in those godly fathers, but the
troublesome occasions wherewith that wretched realm hath continually been
turbol'd. *Spenser.*

It is her fatal misfortune above all other countries, to be miserably
tossed and turmoil'd with the storms of affliction. *Spenser.*

Haughty Juno, who with endless broil,
Did earth, and heav'n and Jove himself turmoil,
At length aton'd, her friendly pow'r shall join. *Dryden.*

2. To weary; to keep in uneasiness.

Having newly left those grammatic shallows, where they
stuck unreasonably to learn a few words, on the sudden are
transported to be tost and turmoil'd with their unballasted
wits in fathomless and unquiet depths of controversy. *Milton.*

To TURM. *v. a.* [turm, Sax. tumber, Fr. from terno, Lat.]

1. To put into a circular or vertiginous motion; to move round; to revolve.

She would have made Hercules turn the spit; yea and
have left his club to make the fire too. *Shakespeare.*

He turn'd me about with his finger and thumb, as one
would set up a top. *Shakespeare.*

Here's a knocking, indeed: if a man were porter of hell-gate
he should have old turning the key. *Shakespeare.*

They in numbers that compute
Days, months and years, towards his all-cheating lamp
Turn swift their various motions, or are turn'd
By his magnetic beam. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

2. To put the upper side downwards; to shift with regard to the sides.

When the hen has laid her eggs so that she can cover them,
what care does she take in turning them frequently, that all
parts may partake of the vital warmth? *Addison.*

3. To change with respect to position.

Expert
When to advance, or stand, or turn the sway
Of battle. *Milton.*

TUR

He bid his angels turn ascanse the poles. *Milton.*

4. To change the state of the balance.

You weigh equally, a feather will turn the scale. *Shakespeare.*

If I survive, shall Troy the less prevail,
A single soul's too light to turn the scale. *Dryden.*

5. To bring the inside out.

He called me for;
And told me I had turn'd the wrong side out. *Shakespeare.*

The vast abyss
Up from the bottom turn'd by furious winds. *Milton.*

6. To change as to the posture of the body, or direction of the look.

His gentle dumb expression turn'd at length
The eye of Eve to mark his play. *Milton.*

The rage of thirst and hunger now suppress'd,
The monarch turns him to his royal guest. *Pope's Odyssey.*

7. To turn on a lathe by moving round. [turno, Lat.]

As the planing one foot of a pair of compasses on a plane,
and moving about the other foot, describing a circle with the
moving point; so any thing, setted fastly on two points,
as on an axis, and about, all describes a circle concentric
to the axis: and an edge-tool setted steadily to that part
of the outside of the substance, will in a circumvolution of
that substance, cut off as the parts that lie farther off the axis,
and make the outside also concentric to the axis. This is the
whole sum of turning. *Moxon's Mech. Exerc.*

The whole lathe is made strong, because the matter it
turns being metal, is heavier than wood, and with forceable
coming about, would, if the lathe were light, make it tremble,
and so spoil the work. *Moxon's Mech. Exerc.*

8. To form; to shape.

His whole person is finely turned, and speaks him a man
of quality. *Trotter, N° 75.*

What nervous arms he boasts, how firm his tread,
His limbs how turn'd, how broad his shoulders spread! *Pope.*

9. To transform; to metamorphose; to transmute.

My throat of war be turn'd
To the virgin's voice that babies lulls asleep. *Shakespeare.*

I'll mock of his
Hath turn'd his balls to gunstones. *Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

Turn the council of Ahiophel into foolishness. *2 Sa. xv.*

Impatience turns an age into a fever, a fever to the plague,
fear into despair, anger into rage, loss into madness, and sorrow
to amazement. *Taylor's Rule of living Holy.*

O goodness! that shall evil turn to good. *Milton.*

Of sooty coal th' empirick alchemist
Can turn, or holds it possible to turn
Metals of drossiest ore to perfect gold. *Milton.*

10. To make of another colour.

The choler of a hog turned syrup of violets green. *Fletcher.*

11. To change; to alter.

Disdain not me although I be not fair;
Doth beauty keep which never sun can burn,
Nor storms do turn. *Sidney.*

Some dear friend dead; else nothing in the world
Could turn so much the constitution
Of any constant man. *Shakespeare, Merch. of Venice.*

12. To make a reverse of fortune.

Fortune conlounds the wife,
And when they least expect it, turns the dice. *Dryden.*

13. To translate.

The bard whom pilfer'd pastorals renown;
Who turns a Persian tale for half a crown,
Just writes to make his barrenness appear. *Pope.*

14. To convert to another opinion, or party, worse or better; to convert; to pervert.

15. To change with regard to inclination or temper.

Turn thee unto me, and have mercy upon me. *Pf. xxv.*

16. To alter from one effect or purpose to another.

That unreadiness which they find in us, they turn it to the
soothing up themselves in that accursed fancy. *Hooker.*

When a storm of sad mischance beats upon our spirits, turn
it into advantage, to serve religion or prudence. *Taylor.*

God will make these evils the occasion of a greater good,
by turning them to advantage in this world, or increase of
our happiness in the next. *Tillotson.*

17. To betake.

Sheep, and great cattle, it seems indifferent which of these
two were most turned to. *Temple.*

18. To transfer.

These came to David to Hebron, to turn the kingdom of
Saul to him. *1 Chron. xii. 23.*

Turn ye not unto idols, nor make to yourselves molten
gods. *Lev. xix. 4.*

19. To fall upon.

The destruction of Demetrius, son to Philip II. of Mace-
don, turn'd upon the father, who died of repentance. *Bacon.*

20. To make to nauseate.

His healthy line quite turn my stomach. *Pope.*

21. To make giddy.